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**1938**

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# Annual Report

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OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

Urban Sanitary Authority

OF

**EAST DEREHAM.**

**NORFOLK.**

---

EAST DEREHAM:

PRINTED BY GEORGE COLEBY, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, MARKET PLACE.

**1939**



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The Craft,  
 Quebec Road,  
 Dereham,  
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*East*

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health, 1938  
Dereham Urban District/Correction.

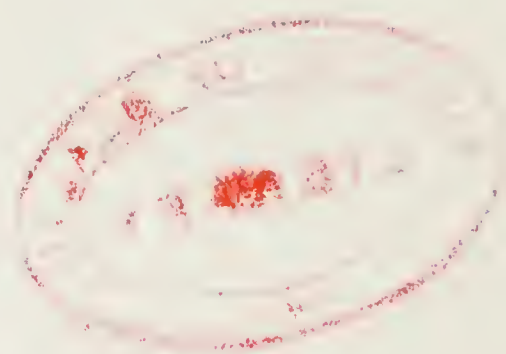
Table 14. Total number houses erected:

Housing Act, 1919	-	10
" " 1923	-	4
" " 1924	-	50
" " 1930	-	54
" " 1936	-	14
" " 1938	-	8 (Overcrowding)
		<u>140</u>



[NORMAN. M.D. CATTLEGE.]





**1938**

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# EAST DEREHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1938.

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### Sec. A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in Acres)	...	...	...	5,313
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	5,643
Population (Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1938)				5,730
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938)			...	1,844
Rateable value	...	...	...	£24,676
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£89

The chief industries carried on in the area are Engineering, Agriculture and Malting.

Unemployment has not been a very important factor in the social conditions of the inhabitants.

There are 215 more houses in the District than in the last census year, 1931.

The estimated population for 1938 shows a fall of 90 as compared with the previous year. Births outnumbered deaths by 6.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR—

			Total	M	F
Live Births	{ Legitimate	...	74	48	26
	{ Illegitimate	...	3	1	2

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population : 13·43

			Total	M	F
Still Births	{ Legitimate	...	4	3	1
	{ Illegitimate	...	0	0	0

Deaths	...	...	...	71	42	29
--------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	----

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 12·39

## Deaths from Puerperal causes :

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	Nil
Other Puerperal causes		...	Nil

## Death Rate of infants under one year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	38'95
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		40'54
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	16
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil
„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)...			Nil

The Birth Rate (13'43 per 1,000 pop.) is 0'89 higher than in 1937 but 1'7 less than the rate for England and Wales, which was 15'1

The marked fall in the Birth Rate during the last 30 years is shown in the following table :

Year	Birth Rate	Year	Birth Rate
1929	12'87	1899	27'45
1930	15'77	1900	24'36
1931	16'01	1901	22'36
1932	15'38	1902	26'33
1933	14'55	1903	22'36
1934	14'06	1904	21'82
1935	13'77	1905	18'75
1936	13'80	1906	21'28
1937	12'54	1907	23'26
1938	13'43	1908	21'54
Aver. for 10 years : 14'21		Aver. for 10 years : 22'95	

There were 3 deaths of infants under one year of age, the same number as in 1937, the rate per 1,000 live births being 38'95 as compared with 41'09.



30 years ago the infantile death rate was more than three times as great as it has been in recent years. This is shown in the following table :

Year	Death rate per 1,000 live births	Year	Death rate per 1,000 live births
1929	28·16	1899	172·11
1930	34·48	1900	179·10
1931	55·55	1901	161·29
1932	22·72	1902	136·90
1933	72·28	1903	193·50
1934	61·72	1904	90·90
1935	37·50	1905	76·92
1936	12·50	1906	93·22
1937	41·09	1907	116·27
1938	38·95	1908	100·84
<hr/>		<hr/>	
10 yrs. Average :	40·49	10 yrs. Average :	132·1
<hr/>		<hr/>	

The Death Rate, (12·39 per 1,000 pop.), is 0·71 higher than in 1937 and 0·7 more than the rate for England and Wales (11·6).

The average death rate for the last decade was 12·85 as compared with 14·76 over a similar period 30 years ago.

In order to make the death rate for individual areas comparable with that for the County as a whole, the Registrar General now provides an adjusting factor for each area which allows for dissimilarly constituted populations and represents the population handicap to be applied to each area.

The adjusting factor for this area is 0·80, and the modified rate works out at 9·91 to compare with the national rate of 11·6.

37 of the 71 deaths were of persons over 70 years of age, equal to just under 53 per cent., viz :

			Total	M	F
70—80	...	...	21	14	7
80—90	..	...	15	10	5
Over 90	...	...	1	1	0

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

		Total	M	F
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	1	1	0
Other Tuberculous diseases	...	2	1	1
Pneumonia	...	2	1	1
Cancer	...	16	8	8
Heart disease	...	22	15	7
Other Circulatory diseases	...	2	1	1
Bronchitis	...	6	6	0
Diabetes	...	2	1	1
Peptic ulcer	...	2	0	2
Other Digestive diseases	...	2	1	1
Nephritis (acute and chronic)	...	1	1	0
G.P.I., Tabes, etc.	...	1	1	0
Violence	...	3	3	0
Congenital diseases	...	3	1	2
Other defined causes	...	4	0	4
Ill-defined or not known	...	2	1	1
		—	—	—
		71	42	29
		—	—	—

### Sec. B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The Public Health Staff of the District Council consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health and a Sanitary Inspector.

A Midwife and Maternity Nurse, supported by the Dereham Maternity Nursing Association, acts as Child Welfare Nurse under the Norfolk County Council and conducts an Infant Welfare Centre in the Town once a month.

A District Nurse is provided by the Dereham Nursing Association.

The County Laboratory at Norwich undertakes all bacteriological examinations in connection with notifiable infectious diseases.

The services of a bacteriologist are available to assist in the diagnosis of suspected cases of Cerebro-Spinal fever. Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied to medical practitioners by the

District Council under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The District Council has had under consideration the provision of a scheme for immunisation against diphtheria. This should come into effect shortly. House disinfection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

The County Isolation Hospital at Dereham, with accommodation for 60 patients, became available during the third Quarter of the year. The Hospital possesses a new ambulance and the old Dereham ambulance as a reserve.

The County Council offers assistance in diagnosis and treatment to the notifying practitioner in each new case of Tuberculosis. Ambulatory cases are seen at the Norwich Tuberculosis Dispensary while those unable to travel are visited by a tuberculosis officer at their homes. Sanatorium treatment is provided when necessary and open air treatment shelters are installed for suitable cases where sufficient space is available adjoining their homes.

Accommodation has been provided by the County Council for 20 cases of small-pox by re-conditioning part of the former Walsingham Public Assistance Institution.

The Public Assistance Institution at Gressenhall is available for cases receiving medical relief through public assistance committees. There is a small isolation block for infectious cases.

The County Council administers an ante-natal scheme whereby any woman booking her confinement with a midwife is offered a free ante-natal examination by a medical practitioner. The services of a consultant obstetrician are available where necessary and difficult cases may be admitted to the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital. Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia may be sent to the Central Isolation Hospital at Dereham when institutional treatment is necessary.

All maternal deaths are investigated by the County Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of health.

Midwives Act, 1936: Sect. 6, which prohibits unqualified persons from practicing midwifery, was brought into effect on the 1st October.

Under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, the County Council makes free grants of milk to necessitous expectant or nursing mothers and infants under one year of age. Cases are recommended by medical practitioners, midwives and health visitors to the County Medical Officer of Health.



The County Council administers a Dental Scheme which provides dental treatment for necessitous expectant and nursing mothers. Selected cases contribute towards the cost of treatment and provision of dentures according to their financial circumstances.

An Orthopaedic Scheme under the County Council provides treatment for crippling defects occurring in children from birth up to the age of 16, tuberculous patients and cases receiving medical relief through public assistance committees being eligible for treatment at any age. Cases are reported to the County Medical Officer of Health by medical practitioners, health visitors, district nurses, etc. The children are visited by the Orthopaedic Nurse and, if necessary, referred to the Council's Orthopaedic Surgeon for examination at the Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich. Institutional treatment is provided at the County Council's Orthopaedic Hospital at Great Yarmouth, where there is accommodation for 40 patients.

Institutional treatment is available for in-patients and out-patients at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, Norwich. Rate aided cases of mental disease are sent to St. Andrew's Mental Hospital, Norwich and a psychological clinic is held at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital once a fortnight.

A motor ambulance is provided for the District under the auspices of the Joint Council of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society. Members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are available with the ambulance to accompany male cases, whilst members of the Red Cross Unit serve in a similar capacity for female cases.

## Sec. C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### (1) WATER.

The necessity for increasing the supply and storage capacity and to improve the quality of the water from the Council's waterworks has been carefully considered and the matter was referred to Mr. W. H. Bateman, the consulting engineer, for his proposals. A full report on the existing conditions with proposals for a new source of supply and plant was received in October. Mr. Bateman's suggestions were based upon the following figures: The approximate yield of the well and bore hole working together is 70,000 gallons per hour. The average daily consumption is 91,300 gallons, equal to 13 hours pumping per day. During the summer months it has been necessary to keep the pumps in operation for as long as 16½ hours per day.



The average daily consumption has been increasing during the last ten years by approximately 3,000 gallons each year. In 1929 the consumption was 59,600 gallons per day: in 1938 it was 91,500 gallons per day. Working on a period 30 years ahead, Mr. Bateman estimates the necessary consumption to be 180,000 gallons per day. Allowing for a pumping period of 8 to 12 hours per day, an output of 15,000 gallons per hour would be necessary. This is 8,500 gallons per hour more than is obtainable at present.

It was noted in Mr. Bateman's report that the well was sunk in 1880 and deepened 20 years later. The second borehole was brought into use in 1922.

Mr. Bateman's proposals include provision for additional storage capacity and more efficient softening.

A 24 hour test of the yield of the well and borehole was made in November with the following results:

Prior to pumping, the level of the water in the well stood at 86 ft. from the surface. This is equal to 10,000 gallons, which was raised in 2 hours 25 minutes. In the 24 hours, 171,619 gallons were pumped from the well and borehole which, after deducting the 10,000 gallons in the well, gives a nett yield of 161,619 gallons, equal to 6,734 gallons per hour. The well yielded 3,147 gallons per hour and the bore 3,528 gallons per hour. The well was pumped continuously for 40 hours and, after about 30 hours, the yield commenced to fall, one hour yielding only 2,990 gallons. The yield from the bore remained constant.

An analysis of a sample of water direct from the pump before softening was made by Dr. E. V. Suckling in July with the following results: "Parts per 100,000—

Appearance: Yellowish opalescence with film deposit of mineral debris

Colour	...	Yellow	Odour	...	Nil
Reaction P.H.	Neutral	7.2	Free Carbonic Acid		2.2
Electric Conductivity			Total Solids dried		
	at 20° C	475		at 180° C	32.0
Chlorine in Chlorides		2.2	Alkalinity as Calcium		
Total hardness		23.0	Carbonate		22.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates		Nil	Temporary hardness		20.0
Free Ammonia		0.012	Permanent hardness		3.0
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.004	Nitrates	...	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in			Ammoniacal Nitrogen		Absent
4 hours at 80° F.		0.04	Albuminoid Nitrogen		Absent
Metals.—Iron, 0.07; in solution, 0.005. Manganese &c. absent.					

## Bacteriological Results :

Number of Bacteria growing on agar per c.c.

				in one day at 37° C.	1
„	„	„	„	two days „	3
„	„	„	„	three days at 20° C.	9

Bacillus Coli absent in 100 c.c.

Bacillus Welchii absent in 100

Report: This sample has yellow discolouration opalescence and deposit consisting of mineral debris including iron. The water is neutral in reaction, hard in character, although not to an excessive degree, contains no excess of saline or mineral matter in solution, and is of satisfactory organic and bacterial purity. The water is considered wholesome in character and, if clarified by suitable treatment, such as aeration and filtration, would be satisfactory for the purposes of public supply.”

A further sample, before treatment, was taken in December with similar results, the conclusions being as follows :

“The analysis shows that this sample is free from organic contamination. It is a hard water and would be improved by softening. It does not contain an excess of free carbon dioxide or iron.”

The District Council has decided to enlist the aid of a geologist before coming to a final decision on the matter, but it has already been decided that the existing inadequacy of the town water supply shall be remedied as soon as practicable.

Extensions.—The existing main in Westfield Road has been extended for a further distance of some 174 yards.

A 3" main was laid from Church Street to the new Becclesgate housing site, a distance of approximately 487 yards.

## (2) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The marked deterioration in the purity of the effluent from the Sewage Works during the period of discharge of steeples from the maltings in the town has been carefully considered. After consultation with Dr. Suckling, Mr. Bateman recommended that balancing tanks should be provided at each of the three maltings to even out the flow of steeples to the Works. This work was estimated to cost about £3,000 and the District Council decided that they were not justified in incurring such a large expenditure until other possible remedies had been given a trial.

Certainly the condition of the stream into which the effluent drains shows no obvious sign of pollution as was the case prior to the construction of the present Works.

The malting season usually lasts from October to June and the rate of flow of steeps from the three maltings varies from 10,000 to 24,000 gallons per hour. The latter rate corresponds to more than seven times the average rate of domestic sewage flow.

The deterioration in the quality of the effluent during the malting season is shown by the following analyses of the final effluent taken during the Year.

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

	10/2/38	14/4/38	22/6/38	31/8/38	2/12/38
Appearance ..	Opalescent with flocculent brown humus deposit	Bright : Flocculent brown humus deposit	Flocculent brown humus deposit. Settled bright	Bright : flocculent brown humus deposit	Slight opalescence and flocculent brown humus deposit
Colour .. ..	Grey-brown	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Odour .. ..	Earthy	Earthy	Earthy	Earthy	Earthy
Suspended matter					
Total ..	5.4	6.2	2.4	2.2	3.6
Volatile ..	4.2	4.9	1.8	1.8	2.7
Chlorine .. ..	9.2	12.0	10.4	11.2	9.6
Nitrites ..	Heavy trace	Heavy trace	Distinct trace	Very distinct trace	Distinct trace
Nitrogen in Nitrates ..	0.68	2.10	2.40	2.85	0.92
Free Ammonia ..	1.85	1.65	0.65	1.15	1.25
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	0.37	0.235	0.075		0.165
Oxygen absorbed, 4 hours at 80° F.	3.42	2.89	0.81	1.21	1.44
Impurity figure..	34.6	26.2	7.8	11.3	15.5
Biological Oxygen demand	8.90	6.30	1.85	1.25	2.65

The June and August figures come within the standard recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.



The Council has agreed that the condition of No. 3 & 4 circular filters should be improved, though the actual work to be done has not yet been decided upon. The media in these two filters is shingle which is too shallow and of too fine a calibre. When used to any extent ponding takes place and the effluent from them is greatly inferior to that from Nos. 1 & 2.

Considerable strain is placed upon the filters by the malt-ings steeps as is evident from the thick yellow gelatinous film which gradually appears over the filters as the malting season advances. The final effluent should be considerably improved if the media in the last two filters is renewed and deepened.

Aluminoferric has been used as a precipitant throughout the Year with very beneficial results.

### (3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The condition of the Toftwood ditch is still unsatisfactory, largely owing to pollution from the Gasworks. It has been cleaned out four times during the Year.

### (4) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

A further 21 pail closets were converted to W.C.'s. by informal action of the Council during the year. Since 1930, 224 pail closets have been converted to the water carriage system. Of these, 2 followed upon service of statutory notices, 203 as a result of informal action and 19 were carried out voluntarily.

There still remain 298 pail closets in the central parts of the Town, 206 of this number being situated within 100 feet of the sewer mains.

From these figures, it will be seen that the existing closet accommodation in the Town is still far from satisfactory, though a large number of the properties without W.C. accommodation are of a poor type and let at very low rentals.

Steps are being taken to effect further conversions to the water carriage system.

### (5) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Pail closets, privy vaults and cesspools are emptied regularly and household refuse is removed to the Council's refuse dump. This is now in a very satisfactory condition, one man being permanently employed on the site.

Sanitary bins are provided by the District Council for houses with assessments not exceeding £8 per annum and replaced when worn out.



## (6) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Summary of duties carried out by the Sanitary Inspector :

Houses and premises inspected	...	250
Nuisances abated	...	130
Houses and premises disinfected	...	20
Defective W.C's. repaired by owners	...	27

## (7) CAMPING SITES.

- (a) One site has been used for camping purposes.
- (b) One licence was granted under Sec. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.
- (c) Estimated maximum number of campers resident at one time—2

## (8) SWIMMING BATH.

There is a Swimming Bath in the Town which was taken over by the District Council last year. Water is obtained from the Council's Waterworks and replenished at intervals, about 500 gallons of fresh water being added daily. Purification is effected by a presser filter and a "Bell" gas chlorinator, the concentration of chlorine in the water being kept between '03 and '05 per million gallons. The water, as well as the building, is heated to any desired temperature and aerated by passing over a cascade. Analyses of the water have proved satisfactory.

## (9) SCHOOLS.

All the Schools in the district are connected to the Town water supply. Except at Toftwood School, where sanitation is provided by the "dry solid" system, all the schools have W.C. accommodation.

Toftwood School has been equipped with electric lighting during the year.

*County Council's Milk scheme for Schools :*

Milk has been supplied to children attending Toftwood School and the Girls High School.

## Sec. D.

## HOUSING.

Following upon further representations by the District Medical Officer of Health during the year, Demolition Orders were made in respect of 13 houses and an undertaking accepted from the owner in respect of one cottage that it would not be re-let on completion of the existing tenancy.

Number of houses erected in the District during the Year :

(a) By the Local Authority	...	22
(b) By other bodies or persons	...	14

Twenty of the houses erected by the District Council were built on the high ground East of Becclesgate, where a site is being developed by the District Council to accommodate 42 houses. Eight were built to accommodate overcrowded families, the remainder to re-house occupants of cottages condemned under Slum Clearance. They are built in pairs with external walls of best red brick. At intervals are blocks with gables in front to break the line, the whole presenting a most pleasing appearance. Six of the houses have four bedrooms, the remainder having three. Each has a bathroom served with hot water from a Triplex grate, the hot water tank being in an airing cupboard adjoining the fireplace. There are gas ovens and gas coppers in the kitchen and W.C's. on the ground floor. They are let at inclusive rents of 5/- per week.

Two houses were built to a similar plan at Etling Green and let at 4/- per week.

The privately erected dwellings were all bungalows.

There has been a definite diminution in the number of houses erected privately during the past three years. Nevertheless, 180 privately owned dwelling-houses have been erected during the past 7 years.

Total number of houses erected by the District Council up to the end of 1938:—

Housing Act, 1919	...	...	10	
" " 1923	...	...	4	
" " 1924	...	..	<del>50</del>	50
" " 1930	...	...	<del>62</del>	54
" " 1936	...	...	<del>16</del>	14
" " 1935 (Overcrowding)			8	
Total			140	

#### HOUSING STATISTICS.

##### 1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—*

(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	260
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				284
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	173
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose				190

(iii)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	38
(iv)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	10
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal notices :—</i>				
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	95
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—</i>				
(a)—	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :				
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :				
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b)—	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :				
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	3
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :				
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil
(c)—	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :				
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	13
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	6
(d)—	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :				
(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	Nil

(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

4. *Housing Act (1936), Part IV. Overcrowding :—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year	...	...	...	25
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	25
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	114
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	9
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases...	...	...	...	54
(d) Number of cases of overcrowding abated by Slum Clearance during the year	...	...	...	Nil

*Sec. E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.*

(a) *Milk Supply :—*

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

(i)	Number of registered purveyors of milk	18
(ii)	Number of registered cow-keepers and wholesale purveyors of milk	... 26

*Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 & 1938 :—*

Number of registered purveyors of Accredited Milk 8

Milk Samples :

50 samples of milk were taken and forwarded to the County Council's Laboratory at Norwich. 17 were for tubercle bacilli and 33 for the methylene blue test. All were passed satisfactory except one.

*Carcases inspected and condemned by Sanitary Inspector :—*

	Beasts	Cows	Calves	Shsep & L	Pigs
No. killed (approx.)	884	54	78	1820	1560
No. inspected ...	316	15	20	730	496

*All diseases except tuberculosis :—*

Whole carcasses

condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Percentage of the number inspected af- fected with disease other than tubercu- losis ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

*Tuberculosis only:—*

Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Percentage of the number inspected af- fected with tubercu- losis ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

*Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933:—*

The provisions of this Act are operative in the District applying to sheep as well as other animals. Under the Act, all animals must be stunned before slaughter by a mechanically operated instrument and all slaughtermen must be over 18 years of age and licenced by the local authority.

*Set. F. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL  
OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.*

Disease			Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scalet Fever	..	..	13	Nil	Nil
Diphtheria	..	..	1	1	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia		..	2	1	Nil
Pneumonia	..	..	3	1	2
Erysipelas	..	..	3	Nil	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		..	2	Nil	Nil

18  
AGE GROUPS.

AGE GROUPS (years)	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	1	1	6	2	—	—	—	2	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

SCARLET FEVER (13)—The diagnosis was doubtful in two of the cases notified. Five of the remainder were members of the same household. All were notified during January.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA (2)—One case was admitted to the County Isolation Hospital and discharged within a month. The other case was a mild one and was treated in the home.

PNEUMONIA (3)—One case was notified from the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital. Neither of the 2 fatal cases was notified before death.

Cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases occurring at the elementary schools are notified to the County and District Medical Officers of Health by head teachers. Instructions are issued to the latter concerning the exclusion from school of sufferers and contacts and a health visitor under the County Council inspects the children at the schools and, when necessary, at their homes.

The following cases were reported by School Teachers ;

	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Chicken Pox	German Measles	Mumps	Impetigo
Dereham Central	20	1	—	2	1	1
London Road	31	—	—	—	—	—
Cemetery Road	3	—	4	—	—	—
	54	1	4	2	1	1

London Road was closed for 5 days on account of Measles.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 — 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 — 5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 15	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15 — 25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 35	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
35 — 45	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 — 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 — 65	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	4	3	2	1	0	1	1

One of the fatal cases had not been notified before death.

At the end of the year there were 67 cases of Tuberculosis on the District Register, 29 respiratory and 38 non-respiratory.

**NORMAN E. D. CARTLEDGE,**

*Medical Officer of Health.*

